By JOHN A. SPRING.

What turned the peaceful Apache Chief unseen by the Apaches, upon the latter's Cochise into a relentless murderer tracks. and robber, an implacable enemy to all FIRST BLOODSHED OF A 30 YEARS' WAR heretofore? In order to sift facts from ru-mor, history from romance, I made inquiwhites, with whom he had lived at peace

forever at war with the Pinnas and Marrcopa Indians and unmercifully murdered
and robbed the Mexicans south of the
boundary line, they respected the lives and
property of all settlers on the American
side of the boundary line; that he himself
employed as laborers in the mines near Tubac, as herders of stock and drivers of ore wagons, many Apaches, who afterward be-came veritable fiends in murder, rapine and robbery; that he had known Cochise personally and had several conversations with him. More than that, we had at Camp Waller, from 1866 to 1868, an Indian guide or scout employed by the Government and named Marigildo Grijalba, a half-breed, who until lately had been, and perhaps is at this present writing, connected with the Indian reservation at San Carlos. This man had been captured by one of Cochise's bands when a boy near a small town (I believe "Bagauche") of Sonora, about 100 miles south of the American line, established later. This man stated to me that when the United States Dragoons occupied Fort Buchanan (later named Camp Crittenden), in 1857, at the foot of the Santa Rita in 1857, at the foot of the Santa Rita Peaks, the Apaches, with whom he then was, were in the habit of making frequent raids into Mexico for the purpose of stealing stock, etc.; but that they had strict orders from Cochise never to lay hands on anybody or anything within the boundary line of the United States; that he, Marigildo, witnessed the fact of Cochise's stabbing to the heart with a lance one of his best Apache warriors, when the latter brought to Cochise's camp several horses brought to Cochise's camp several horses bearing the U. S. brand, which Cochise knew belonged to the dragoons stationed at

THE GADSDEN TREATY.

I have also gathered information of like nature from men who worked in the Mow-ry mines in the Patagonia Mountains in 1856-1858, and having now given the sources of my information. I shall proceed, interrupting my narrative for a short space, with what I, together with my informants, take and know to be the real and true cause of the Apache out-

treaty of 1848, was concluded by James Gadsden, Dec. 30, 1853. In June, 1854. the treaty was ratified and the money paid. The population of Tucson at that time was about 760 inhabitants, with very few exceptions, all Mexican; Tubac had a mechanics, who worked in the Cerro Colorado mines. The United States

disturbed; by virtue of the treaty, they retained possession of their farms and irrigating ditches, while their herds enjoyed mention of the occurrence here related. Renewly-arrived squatters newly-arrived squatters followed the Santa Cruz River upward as far as Calabasas and Huelabe and settled there, while a party of about 18, including women and children, stayed at a place named then, as now, 'La Canoa,' so called because a Mexican settler aready there had built a large canoe, or flat-bottomed boat, upon which he crossed the river whenever the stayed of the Americans." which he crossed the river whenever the lower, or western, road leading to Tubac became flooded by the Summer rains, in which case the eastern road was chosen, as it led over the high ground along the, in Arizona, ever-present foothills. Here they erected log houses, began to cultivate the virgin soil, raising cattle at the same time. We have already mentioned Cochise's orders to his men directing them to abstain from all depredations north of the boundary line, which ran from east to west fully 40 miles south of the Canoa. On the other hand, all newcomers were cautioned. other hand, all newcomers were cautioned again and again, never, under any circum-

1857, that a lat e band of Apaches belonging to Cochise's tribe, made a raid deep into the adjoining Mexican State of As he was the tallest man present, he the Apaches stampeded the herd, nearly al-ways successfully driving the stock in the But when, on a very dark night, he made direction desired. A stampeded herd will his solitary rounds and came suddenly run until the animals drop from utter exupon the sentry posted at the mule cormaking the animals drop from utter exhaustion; this renders them stiff and sore, ral, who received no answer to his prompt making subsequent travel quite slow for the next few days. The owners of the stolen stock, following with their herders hat, whereupon he found his voice quickly. In the tracks of the stampeded herd, soon discovered it was headed for the boundary line. The band of Apaches being quite numerous, the former dared not to attack school education; he knew next to nothing line. The band of Apaches being quite dierly qualifications and a very indifferent numerous, the former dared not to attack school education; he knew next to nothing them, but contented themselves with obin which the animals were being driven. They soon found that the direction taken would bring the stolen herd, after crossing the line, toward the neighborhood of Tubae. About three miles above that town permit.

The New Mexican volunteers soon en sion: about two miles below a canyon, known as Turkey Canyon, which is about

12 miles in length. AN UNFORTUNATE ALLIANCE.

As soon as the owners of the herd had toward the southern entrance of this can-yon they rode to the settlement at the Canoa (having previously applied for help, but unsuccessfully, to the inhabitants of Tubae), and sought to entice the settlers Canoa (having previously applied for help, but unsuccessfully, to the inhabitants of Tubac), and sought to entice the settlers there to assist them, the owners, in making good the recovery of the herd upon its reaching the valley bottom. At first these settlers, remembering the many cautions received as to their behavior in such cases, refused all participation in the rTair har when the owners of the herd offered as a reward for their assistance one-half of the stock recovered, they abandoned their prudent hesitation, gave way to their rapacity and made ready for the raid which, they might well know, would involve the shedding of blood. The herd was large and the promised remuneration, if the raid were successful tempted them to their ultimate utter destruction. The original herders of the stolen stock had hovered,

On account of the exhaustion of the

U. S. Cav., which had been reduced by desertions at the Presidio and at Wilmingmor, history from romance, I made inquiries of several settlers near whom I lived from 1868 to 1869, in the Santa Cruz Valley, farming myself, who had lived and farmed near Calabrazas, "before the country broke up," from 1854 to 1857; also from the oldest inhabitants of the small town of Tubac, which was, in 1857, a flourishing little place on account of the silver mines worked west of Tubac on a large scale by the Cerro Colorado Company. Later on I became well acquainted with Col. Chas D. Poston, who was superintending the work at these mines, and who told me that, although the Apaches were forever at war with the Pimas and Maricopa Indians and unmercifully murdered and robbed the Mexicage.



"THE APACHES STAMPEDED THE HERD,"

ing seven dead upon the field, an almost unheard of thing with them, showing that they could barely make good their escape, as they invariably carry off or hide their lead whenever they have any possible opportunity to do so.

The deed was done; the herd recaptured

exceptions, all Mexican; Tubac had a lation of about 250, also Mexicans and the exception of a few American antics, who worked in the Cerro rado mines. The United States military possession of the newty-to-state in 1856, sending took military possession of the newlyacquired territory in 1856, sending
thither a detackment consisting of four
companies of dragoons, which force was at
first stationed at Tucson, and later on at
Calabazas. In 1857 a permanent station
was selected and Fort Buchanan established on the Sonoita about 25 miles east
of Tubac.

IMMIGEANTS FROM THE STATES.

Soon after the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty there arrived at Tucson, main
ly from Texas, a number of immigrants in
search of farming and grazing lands. The
Mexican settlers around Tucson and along
the heardy pioneers of the
destruction of hundreds of homes established by the hardy pioneers of the
treaty there are the consisting of four
calabazas. In 1857 a permanent station
was selected and Fort Buchanan established on the Sonoita about 25 miles by the hardy pioneers of the
treaty there are the consisting of four
calabazas. In 1857 a permanent station
was selected and Fort Buchanan established on the Sonoita about 25 miles by the hardy pioneers of the
treaty there are the consisting of four
calabazas. In 1857 a permanent station
was selected and Fort Buchanan established on the Sonoita about 25 miles at the destruction of the same treaty there are the coal manufacture of the latter's inspection tour to Arizona. The result of this
the conly commissioned officer present, and
the only commissioned officer present, and
the only commissioned officer present, and
the conly commissioned officer present, and
the consultant flowers of the treaty flowers.
The result of this
the ceature of the head, First Lieut. McDomald

free pasture in the uncultivated bottom-lands and upon the hills. A number of the newly-arrived squatters followed the Apaches, he says, on page 502, Vol. XVII.

LIFE AT CAMP BOWIE.

During the short time of our stay at stances were known of Apaches prowling about at night with a view of ascertainstances, to interfere with the Apaches in their doings across the line. These conditions were accepted and observed in the whole newly-acquired region like an unwitten law.

Now, it happened, toward the end of 1857, that a lat e hand of Apaches has a lat e hand of Apaches has a lat e hand of Apaches has a late of the limself if the vigilance was abserved by Sonora, and there captured a numerous was generally recognized by the sentries berd of horses and cattle. In all such cases even in the dark by his stature, and had m, but contented themselves with on-ing from a safe distance the direction which the animals were being driven-cy soon found that the direction taken well how to obtain as much work out of men as their physical development would

tered upon their home march to be mustered out. Our two drummer boys were sent to Fort Goodwin, where the head-quarters of the battalion had been established and our time was for the most par ascertained that their animals were headed taken up by manual labor in repairing the old buildings of the fort.

AN APACHE RAID.

Towards the end of May the mail rider

of this dry river bed stood a dense growth were not at hand. These arms were to of elder trees and other bushes, affording a great extent useless, so that the men define ambush. Here the owners of the tailed for the important duty of guarding stolen stock, with their herders and the herd had to be furnished carbines carethe real and true cause of the Apache outbreak, so pregnant with terrible consefuences, demanding the lives of hundreds of people and making for a period of 30 squatters from the Canoa, pounced upon the Stoken stock, with their herders and the squatters from the Canoa, pounced upon the squatters from the Canoa, pounced upon the stoken herd, surrounded the Apaches, and a short but furious combat ensued, for the sum of \$10,000,000 all the frearms of the well-aiming squatters were used with deadly effect. The Indians were defeated and fled, leaving south of the Gila River not included in the treaty of 1848, was concluded by James where not prepared, and in which the firearms of the well-aiming squatters were used with deadly effect. The Indians were defeated and fled, leaving seven dead upon the field, an almost unheard of thing with them, showing that Apaches, saved, and the humor of the men had sold their revolvers on the march, and that this saved, and ell-aiming a new camp without a Surgeon, without the saved the surgeon of crage, and without beef cattle (this was fled, leaving supplied latter on), and we have the, to say the least, remarkable fact before us that here was a feeble garrison, insufficiently armed, in an open camp surrounded by mountain fastnesses known to be the most will, active and fiendish Indians that their related to me all his adjusted their related to me all his adjusted their samp at the same time with an available force of less than so of men apine and to protect their camp at the same time with an available force of less than so for men apine and homes estim of orage on hand, First Lieut, McDonald, homes estim of orage on hand, First Lieut, McDonald, homes estim of orage on hand, First Lieut, McDonald, homes estim of the collowing of the collows: There being no forage on hand, First Lieut, McDonald, homes estim the collowing and the fields and some Christians, and crossed the boundary into Mexican the interpolate the rations upon a don they are related his arrival deserted his arrival dese

Pedro, which was then, and is still, called by the Mexicans and Indians Babocamari Creek. The grass here was very luxurious, and the creek, running between low borders, offered every facility for crossing and watering the stock.

Some scouting was done during the Summer and Fall of 1866 by the cavalry of the camp, whose official name had been but with indifferent success. One large scout was organized, consisting of cavalry and watering the stock.

stampeded the herd with their yells and country. Our contingent re swinging of blankets and lariats, and kill- it very tired and footsore ed one herder. Then they headed the frightened animals toward the Huachuca Mountains, and were off like the wind. The whole visible transaction had not oc-cupied more than five minutes. Serg't Davis, who had been in charge of the herd with the other three uninjured herders, barely escaped being carried along in the stampede, their frightened horses making every effort toward joining the frantic con-tingent. They ran to camp and reported the disaster, by which Lieut. McDonald day to day at a safe distance, enjoying the was so overcome as to fall into a trem-bling fit, rendering futile his efforts toward. They hugely enjoyed the bugle calls, large loading his revolver. He was soon there-after ordered to Washington to "explain" he catast ophe, unsuccessfully, it soon ap- that a band with a brass drum would turn peared, as his name disappeared from the up somewhere to render the

a futile undertaking at best), the garrison occurrence the most unlucky of all the was now again deprived of fresh meat and on foot. A remount was, however, and to which I shall therefore devote a and on foot. A remount was, however, soon sent in charge of First Lieut, and Brevet Maj. Kinney, who replaced the former commander.

OUR NEW CAMP ON THE UPPER SAN PEDRO RIVER.

Upon our arrival at this place in the beginning of June, we found the new camp under canvas, with the exception of an old adobe building, which had been the main feature of a former Mexican rancho.

The walls of this large building Surrounded a spacious yard or corral; they were somewhat out of repair, but still showed somewhat out of repair, but still showed traces of former watch towers at the corners. The fresh cavalry horses, a fine lot, were nightly driven into the inclosure and fastened to long ropes. Brevet Maj. Brown, being the ranking officer, assumed command, and soon displayed his particular capacity for getting wark out of the week. capacity for getting work out of the men. The camp itself was situated upon a plateau bounded on the east side by a ravine, on the west by a low bottom,

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ed at its incipiency, had been selected by Maj. Gen. McDowell himself while on the inspection tour previously mentioned. From a strategic point of view the selection was, to a great extent, not the selection was, to a great extent, not the selection was, to a great extent, not the selection was to a great extent, not Maj-Gen. McDowell himself while on the inspection tour previously mentioned. From a strategic point of view the selection could not have been better, as it stood in a central position where nearly all the Indian trails crossing from mountain range to mountain range met. It stood on an elevated plateau, surrounded at various distances by the mountains most generally used by the Indians of Cochise for the establishment of their "rancherias," whence they pounced upon the unwary travelers, miners and stockmen. But there existed other conditions which rendered its first garrison at least altogether inefficient for scouting purposes.

This garrison consisted of Co. G, 1st U. S. Cav., which had been reduced by ing, having been made Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant of the post. I have often wondered at the fact that, notwith-

standing the continual presence during at least four months of the year of these venomous reptiles and insects in our very

midst, not a single case of a poisoning of

curred among the men from their bites of The carbines of this garrison were of the carbines of this garrison were of the cold Sahrpe's pattern, to a great extent our of order, having been obtained at Wilmington from the California volunteers remington from the California volunteers remind the camp as temporary cause it considered the camp as temporary cause it can be caused to cause a cause cause cause caus only, Maj. Brown induced one of the Mexicans, employed as herders of the newly icans, employed as herders of the newly-acquired herd of wild Sonora cattle, to teach our men the process of making adoles, and had soon several thousand of these large sun-dried bricks ready for use while the teamsters, with a detail of ax-men, brought the required timber for raft ers and lintels from the Huachuca Man-tains over a distance of about nine miles tains, over a distance of about nine miles from the vicinity of the present Fort Hua-

> AN EPIDEMIC OF DESERTION. All this unpaid labor, carried on from day to day, from month to month, by me enlisted for military service, created an almost universal dissatisfaction, and de sertions became frequent. Serg't Bundy of the cavalry, while acting as Office, of the Day, together with three men guard ing the herd, deserted together in plain daylight, abandoning their duty in order to go mounted, and made tracks for the Ric Grande, taking with them their horses arms and accounterments. Others deserted during the night, singly and in pairs, generally taking the direction toward the small Mexican town of Santa Cruz, 16 miles south of the boundary, which, by going through the Huachuca Pass, they could reach on foot in about 12 hours Among these latter was the ex-D um Major, Dewitt, who, however, returned after two days' absence in a pitiful condition, ragged, hungry, thirsty, tanned and much crestfallen. He had lost his way in the dark and wandered about looking luring the night, singly and in pairs, gen in the dark and wandered about looking for water, when he happily fell in with for water, when he happing fell in with the wagons of the grain contractor, which were making for our camp loaded with orn, and took him home. His welcome here was far from cordial. Instead of being court-martialed, however, for deser-ting in the enemy's country, he was made to submit to a daily performance with an ax for the period of one month, cleaning ax for the period of one month, clearing bushes from the still unfinished parade ground. "Oh, what a fall was there, my Two of the deserters were murdered by

Apaches in the Huachuca Pass, where a mall scouting party found them a few lays after their disappearance, stark aked and mutilated in a manner too hocking to relate. One of these was a shoemaker by trade, named Ross. The ad fate of these two men caused the devertions to come to a dead stop. Previous to this occurrence, however,

'orp'l A. Buttmer, of our company, who ad been sept with 10 men and 30 days' ations to relieve a detail of the California volunteers that were guarding the mail tation and stock at the San Pedro Cross-

on the morning of May 29 the Apaches swooped down in three bands, from the east, south and west, surrounded and cring and becoming acquainted with the ering and becoming acquainted with th country. Our contingent returned from weeks, with the backs of the pack animals in a fearful condition, owing to the absence of experienced packers. The manner of scouting in those days, before Gen. Crook and Miles took the matter in hand, was far from effective, on account of the impracticable means employed Some Apaches, who gave themselves up later on at Fort Goodwin, related that they were following that big scout from camp fires, and general hubbub attending that enterprise, and continually expected roster of U. S. commissioned officers.

There being no horses left wherewith to undertake a successful pursuit of the robbers (which would probably have proven

> (To be continued.) COTTON-RAISING. Plantation Methods in Mississippi.

separate chapter.

(By Gen. Wm. H. Raynor, 56th Ohio.) Leaving Cincinnati in the evening we awoke the next morning a few miles north of Memphis. The first glance through the car window showed that we had reached "Dixie," "the land of cotton," Patches of growing cotton were rapidly passed, and every few miles a railway sta-tion with bales of cotton filling the plat-forms and yards, and thus it continued all

day. Every station had its steam cotton gin and sometimes two or more. Thes were surrounded on one side by the big bales ready for shipment, on the other side by teams of all kinds loaded with cotton from the field waiting their turns at the gin. At every station all was bustle and work; loading cotton bales on cars for shipment, rolling bales out from the ginhouse into the yards, and from the gin-house into the yards, and from thence to the freight platforms—raking out seed from the seed liouses, and unloading the cotton to be ginned, this latter done by air suction. A negro drives his loaded wagon to a certain spot over which hangs a large flexible tube, something like the water-spout that conveys water from a tank to the locomotive tender. This tube is atspout that conveys water from a tank to the locomotive tender. This tube is at tached to a blower in the gin-house and rapidly sucks up the wagon load of cotton 1895

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We noticed but a very few large fields of

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Write today, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of, and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 63 Stevenson Bulleling, Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery, since it costs you nothing.

the merchant who furnishes the negro with his food and absolute necessaries, and with feed for his mule or mules, and utensils to raise the crop. Should the season be good and the price fair, as it is the present year. the first and second mortgage are both paid, and the negro may have a few dolars over for a few extras and some Christ-mas money. His merchant, however, final-ly gets it all, and with the new year must

is scarce in the towns and we heard much omplaint on this account.

Modern Business Philosophy. (From "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.") With most men duty means something

apleasant which the other fellow ough I remember reading once that some fellows use language to conceal thought; but it's been my experience that a good many ere use it instead of thought.

You can trust a woman's taste on every thing except men; and it's mighty lucky she slips up there or we'd pretty nigh all be bachelors. Repartee makes reading lively, but busi-

Anything that trains a boy to think and

College doesn't make fools; it develops them. It doesn't make men bright; it develops them. elops them. You'll meet a good many people on the

what you know is a club for yourself, and what you don't know is a mear ax for Glory and pounded crackers. the other fellow.
I can't hand out any ready-made success

I can't hand out any ready-made success to you. It would do you no good, and it would do the house harm. There is plenty of room at the top here, but there is no elevator in the building.

Whenever any one offers to let you in on the ground floor it's a pretty safe rule

to take the elevator to the roof garden.

A fellow and his business should be bosom friends in the office, and sworn ene mies out of it. A clear mind is one that is swept clean of business at 6 o'clock ev-ery night and isn't opened up for it again next morning.

A man can't pick his own mother, but he can pick his son's mother, and when he chooses a father-in-law who plays the bucket shops, he needn't be surprised if I wish also to say that "With the Wester-

Railway Clerks Killed. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you kindly inform me as to the number of Railway Mail clerks killed and crippled in railroad wrecks, etc., in the United States annually?—CLIFF B. PERKINS,

Roan Mountair, Tenn.
[Inquiry at the office of the General Superintendent of the Railway Service, gives the following figures as to the num ber of clerks employed on lines, and the number killed, seriously injured or slight ly injured, during the past 10 years:

Clerks Seriously Injured. Clerks Silehity Infured. 1892 6,417 60 112 162 187 8.978 63 1902

Good Management.

-Editor National Tribune.]

Manager.—"The salesman in Department 490 says he won't perjure his soul longer lying about our goods. He's a good man, and it will be hard to replace What shall I do?"

Proprietor.—"What's his salary?"
Manager.—"Ten dollars, sir."
Proprietor.—"Give him eleven."

STOCKYARDS EUTHANASIA.

Laughing-Gas Hay Be Administered to Ani mals Before Slaughter. (Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Henceforth there is to be no glumness in the minds of the steers, sheep and hogs marked for death in the shaughtering rooms at the stockyards, if the plans of a Chicago man find favor with the magnates of packingtown. Laughing gas is to rob death of its pangs and hilarious animals will cavort down the runways to meet the deadly knife. Samuel Fox, of Summerdale, former editor, now scholar, author, machinist, scientist and inventor, has devised a system by which doomed animals vised a system by which doomed animals first dazzled by a glare of electric lights, are to poke their muzzles into a bag of are to poke their muzzles into a bag of laughing gas—nitrous oxide, as science has it—breathe deeply of the fumes, and get a last mirthful moment before big, redarmed men slash them across the throat with their long knives. Mr. Fox takes pride in the reflection that the idea is distinctively of Chicago and for Chicago.

Sevent Resubscript furnished some of the Sarah Bernhardt furnished some of the inspiration for Mr. Fox's plan, though he admits that he had a more humane system than the present one in mind for years before the divine Sarah ever saw the stockyards. The great negrees wanted the before the divine Sarah ever saw the stockyards. The great actress wanted the packers to use chloroform. This was a good idea as a starter, Mr. Fox thinks, but it would be expensive and slow—and there wouldn't be any fun in it for the hapless steer or sheep. So he hit on laughing-gas as calculated to give live stock a cheap, quick and jolly send-off.

He explained the plan yesterday with the aid of a diagram.

the aid of a diagram. the aid of a diagram.

"The essential features of my plan," he said, "are means of getting the animals into the place where the gas is to be administered, and then a device by which they will readily submit to the fumes. In

the first place, there will be a runway, as at present, but instead of lending directly to the slaughterers, it will lend to a turntable. This will be provided with numerous exits, each leading into an asphyxiating room. On a circular platform inside the turntable men will stand armed with goods by which they will direct the au-mals into chutes leading to the place where the gas will be administered. "Suppose the animal to be a steer, will be sent from the turntable into a small

oom filled with strong electric lights. It will be dazzled by the glare. After a few moments the lights will be turned off. This will confuse the unimal still more The side walls of the room will be drawn ogether by a special device which I have a mind, and right in front of the stee vill be a small opening through which it vill stick its head. A man concealed there will place over the steer's head a tight-fit-ing rubber bag, into one end of which the laughing gas will be led by means of rubber tube from the big tank of gas previously prepared. A steer is a pretty large animal and it will take longer to bring it under the influence of the nitrous oxide than it does a patient in a dentist's hair, but think what pain will be spared. The animal will yield and then will be dragged through a door into the killing room. There it will be slaughtered in the ordinary way. It will feel no pain. The erated by electricity.'

ARTIFICIAL OYSTERS. Commissary's Device to Make Old Things

Seem New. Dr. Alexander D. Acheson, Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Re-ublic, Denison, Tex., attended while in Washington the 40th Reunion of the 140th Pa., in which he enlisted as a private and ose to be Captain. His comrades called on him for a speech, and he responded by elling them of an odd character in his egiment, Tom Noble, the Commissaryergeant. He said:

"Tom was an excellent Commissary, watchful for our comforts, and wideawake to our interests. You will recall the snar we got into when we first entered the Army of the Potomac. Between the thandoning of the old and the entering of the new relations we were left without nough to eat. He soon got that straight ened out, as he did everything else in his

line, and never failed to see that we got our share of the rations.

"Our rations at that time consisted al-most entirely of hardtack. It was hardtack for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and every other day in the week. We welcomed the coming and speeded the going guest with hardtack. We had hardtack on wash-days and holidays, and never hung up our stockings on Christmas, be cause we knew we would get nothing in hem but hardtack.
"After we had fived on hardtack for

about six months, and it was beginning to get very monotonous, Tom Noble came ack from the hospital to spread the it formation through the camp that there was a new dish available for the soldie He called it "Artificial oysters." He ga directions how to make it. Crackers were to be pounded to a certain degree of fine ness, a particular portion of salt was to be added, then pepper, and this combination was to be fried in grease, when the best expert in the camp would be unable o think quick pays; anything that teaches boy to get the answer before the other "The thing took like wildfire. Col. ellows gets through biting the pencil pays. Roberts began to pound crackers, and s College doesn't make fools; it develops did the Adjutant. The Major and Car road that you won't like, but the house meeds their business.

What you know is a club for yourself, and what you don't know is a club for yourself, the meets a good many people on the pickets returning from the front caught the infection and started at it. Even Co.

"Q" down in their quarters in the evening the pickets returning from the front caught the infection and started at it. Even Co.

"When their mess was tasted, all dis covered that it was the same old cracke we had nibbled at for months; disguise a little, it was true, but yet the identica cracker that Uncle Sam had been feeding us on since enlisting. The reason I think of dear old Tom Noble, when attempting to address you, is from the fact that no matter what he said, it is the same old story you have heard before. You were there and went through it all, and there is nothing to be recounted that you do not already know."

An Army Chaplain. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

chooses a father-in-law who plays the bucket shops, he needn't be surprised if his own son plays the races.

Adam invented all the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials. The boy who does anything just because the other fellows do it is apt to scratch a poor man's back all his life. He's the chap that's buying wheat at 97 cents the day before the market breaks.

I wish also to say that "With the Wester Army," and "Adventures of an Iron Brigade Man" are all very good, first class, but the "Army Chaplain" is ahead of all. I am not a church member, but when I read Chaplain Trumbull's texts and look back on those dark days and think of the encouragement such language would bring to men, I am sure he must have been a scholar or inspired from Heaven, to find such words. I was present with Gen. Foster's command and saw the 10th Conn. go ter's command and saw the 10th Conn. go in at Kinston. How tired we were and how dark the war clouds looked when w got back to New Berne from Reading his sermons brings back to me the trials and hardships of a soldier's life.—I. R. LAMSON, Co. H. 3d Mass., and Co. F. 3d Mass H. A., Liberty, Me.

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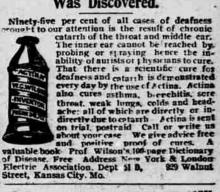
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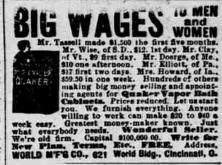
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